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It our triends who favor us with manuscripts to ion wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

The Philadelphia Platform

Forecasts of the Republican platform of 1900 are appearing in the columns of some of our contemporaries. They are not difficult to make. Perhaps there never was a time in the history of the party where it was easier for any intelligent person to conjecture the general substance of an approaching convention's declarations. Mighty events have written this platform in ad-

Particular importance, however, and unusual interest all over the world, will attach to the form in which the Republican convention of 1900 reaffering the Monroe Doctrine. Four years ago the phraseology of the resolution was this:

"We reassert the Mourae Doctrine in its full extent. the Doctrine off et by resumating to the appeals of any American State for friendly intervention in the case of European encroachment "We have not interfered, and we shall not interfere,

any pretext, he extended. We hopefully look facward to the eventual withdrawal of the European Powers from this hemisphere. and to the ultimate union of all the English speaking

with the existing posses tons of any European Power

part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabl-If this resolution is repeated at Philadelphia some slight modification will be necessary in the language of the second paragraph as printed above. Since the St. Louis Convention four years ago national duty and circumstances beyond our control have compelled us to interfere with the

freed, and Spain ejected. The remainder of that paragraph, howother European Powers in this hemisphere must not, on any pretext, be extended.

Power in this hemisphere. Cuba has been

The declaration of this nation's hope and belief that the future will witness the peaceful withdrawal from the western hemisphere of all other European Powers now exercising sovereignty herein, and the union of Canada with the United States, must not be less direct and frank from Philadelphia in 1900 than it was in 1896 from St. Louis.

The Canadian Liberals and Links of Empire.

We have pointed out that the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth prohibits appeals to the Imperial Privy Council from decisions of the High Court of Australia in all cases involving the interpretation of the Constitution of the Commonwealth or of that of any constituent State. The sole exception is purely nominal the case, namely, where both parties to the litigation shall consent to an appeal. On the other hand, the British North America Act, which embodies the Federal organic law of the Dominion of Canada, permits appeals in all cases. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, when introducing the between the two Constitutions, and eulogized the loyalty which had caused the Canadians to insist upon retaining what he termed a 'link of empire." As a matter of fact, the Canadian Liberals objected in the first instance to the fabrication of the so-called link, and they have not since changed their minds upon the subject. This is evident from an editorial article published last week in the Toronto Globe, perhaps the most influential organ of the Liberal party in

The Globe maintains that the question of appeals in Colonial cases, except as they may affect imperial interests, is essentially a Colonial question. The self-governing Colonies ought to be free to constitute their own final courts of appeal. It does not regard the right of appeal to the Privy Counell as a "link binding the Colonies to the mother country." It asserts that the only real link is the pro-British sentiment which pervades communities of British origin. This is real, just beon the part of the mother country felt by its transmarine daughter States as irksome would only have the offect of weakening the real bond of union. This is, undoubtedly, the right lesson to be drawn tion acts which discriminated against Colonial shippers and producers.

It is not only, however, the judicial link between the mother country and the Premier of Ontario, who, it will be remembered, is a political ally of Sir WILFRID out that, if representation were propor- prohibitory provisions of the Charter. tioned to population-and no other principle of distribution would be tolerated—the troiler Coler that it does not. An opinion Dominion would have only about a dozen members in the Federal Assembly. It might, therefore, be overwhelmingly out- A. PRYOR. These gentlemen are all emi-

voted in matters vitally affecting its interests by men to whom those interests would successful Judges. It is no invidious disbe unintelligible, or alien, or actually an- tinction in favor of Mr. Dillon, however, tagonistic. Aside from this vital objection to call attention to the fact that the book to proportionate representation in a Fed- which stands far and away ahead of all eral Assembly. Mr. Ross said that he treatises on the law of municipal corporashould "hesitate, as a Canadian, to author- | sions is his standard work on that subject. ize a dozen men, no matter what their in view of this diversity of opinion, even standing might be, to speak for the whole the Mayor's enemies are forced to concede

factory or workable? Is there to be no tie in the criminal or civil courts

provided if Colonial raw products were ad-This project the Globe and other newspaper grounds-first, that England will never sake of furthering imperial unity, and, secdemand as a quid pro quo the admission of a oncession which Canadians, having at heart the welfare of their own manufacturers, would never make. Here eral allies. To him the proposal seems reasonable that Britain should give Canada a preference against the world in the British market. He assumes, apparently, that, for a small preference to Canadian products in the British market, an adequate compensation would be the admission of British manufactures into Canada on terms which, while decidedly more favorable than those conceded to any foreign country, should yet stop short of a total exemption from duties. He seems to think that such an arrangement might be accepted by the British people if it could be shown that the prices of food staples could not be raised in England by the small duty, which would yet suffice to impart a tremendous stimulus to Canadian production. Mr. Ross said that if, in the British market, the Canadian seller had an advantage of 10 or even 5 per cent and we reaffirm the right of the United States to tie over the American seller, the effect upon Canadian trade would be "simply incalculable." He prophesied that, if "the Canadian agriculturist on the prairie should feel that he had an advantage over the American in this hemisphere, but those postessions must not, on agriculturist, you would speedily see our prairies filled with a teeming population,

its course. Thus far, however, Mr. Ross is the only conspicuous supporter of the present Liberal Government who believes in the practicability of the economic link advocated by Sir CHARLES TUPPER. The rest of the Canadian Liberals object, as we began by saying, to the judicial link that already exists, and they have not been able to devise any species of legislative link that then existing possessions of one European | they can venture to recommend. There remains only the airy tie of sentiment, the tenacity of which will be tested when the Canadians find their present voluntary ever, stands good. The possessions of despatch of a small contingent to South Africa transformed into a precedent which may impose on them hereafter a grievous outpour of blood and treasure in wars as to the inception of which they have not been consulted, and of which they may not heartily approve.

and the wheat trade of America would alter

The Boxers.

THE SUN informs those who seek for an interpretation of "Boxers," the title of the Chinese now trying to get rid of the foreigners, that the word is unexplained.

The Boxers sprang into prominence so suddenly in China that it is difficult to learn just who they are or exactly what they stand for. The Chinese Minister at Washington said, the other day, that he had never heard of them. There is no allusion to them in any of the standard books on China. When the literati are prominent in any society that starts an anti-foreign agitation the fact is usually made conspicuous, but nothing has been heard of the educated class among the Boxers.

A missionary wrote some time ago that the Boxers are also known as the "Society of the Great Sword," but how they came Commonwealth bill in the House of Comthat there has been any reason to believe that the organization existed outside of

Shantung and Pechili provinces. If any American in China knows the true inwardness of the Boxers his remarks on the subject would be heard with interest.

The Ice Pack Around the Mayor.

The Greater New York Charter permits city officers and other persons to be examined before a Justice of the Supreme Court concerning any violation of law or any official delinquency. The examination must be reduced to writing and filed in the office of the County Clerk, where it is required to be kept accessible to the public at all reasonable times. The law does not provide that anything else shall be done or even that anything else may be done as the outcome of the examination. It does provide that the answers of "the party charged" shall not be used against him in any criminal proceeding; cause it is so light. Any attempt concerning the examination except that it shall be written out, placed on file and maintain a link which should be maintained in a state of potential visibility to the public eye.

The Mayor of the city of New York has been examined under these provisions of the Charter He proves to be the owner from our own Revolutionary War, which of shares of the American Ice Company was caused by the British Parliament's of the value of many thousands of dollars. assertion of the right to tax unrepresented | This fact is of importance in several as-Colonies, and by the enforcement of Naviga- pects-legal, moral and political-upon which opinions are almost as varied as

the persons who put them forward. The accusers of the Mayor declare that his ownership of this stock makes him Dominion which Canadian Liberals are guilty of a misdemeanor, because the disposed to repudiate. Many of them are American Ice Company sells ice to the also disposed to concur with Canadian Con- city and leases real estate from the city, servatives in regarding any legislative link and because the law forbids any officer as impracticable and unacceptable. Some of the municipal corporation to become notable testimony on this point was given directly or indirectly interested in the recently at the banquet of the Canadian sale of any article the price of which is payable from the city treasury, or in the lease of any city real estate or other city property. The gravity of this charge LAURIER. Mr. Ross discountenanced the depends largely upon the question whether proposal, which by some Liberals is received the mere acquisition of stock in a corporawith favor, that Canadians should be rep- tion which happens to be furnishing goods resented in the British House of Commons. to the city, or occupies a part or the whole To his mind, he said, this would be of a wharf or wharves under a lease from a positive disadvantage. What chance, the city authorities, makes the stockhe asked, would Canadians have in a Parlia- holder a person "directly or indirectly ment of the federated Empire? He pointed | interested" in the sale or lease under the

to the contrary has been expressed by nent lawyers, and all of them have been that it is very doubtful whether his ex-What is left, then, if neither a judicial link | amination has revealed any fact sufficient nor a legislative link is regarded as satis- to fasten legal liability upon him, either

onies except the ethereal one of sentiment? other phase. The Mayor is removable The Canadian Conservatives answer that a from office by the Governor, in the same strong economical bond of union would be manner as Sheriffs-that is to say, upon charges and after having had an oppormitted duty free into the United Kingdom, tunity to be heard in his own defence. while a small duty should be imposed on Neither the State Constitution nor the similar products from foreign countries. city Charter prescribes or indicates what must be the character of the charges to mouthpieces of the Liberal party have form a legal basis for such action by the hitherto put aside as visionary on two Governor. It is confidently asserted, however, that the Governor is not limited to consent to tax imports of food for the the consideration of conduct on the part of the Mayor which would make that officer ondly, because if she did consent, she would criminally or civily liable in a court of law, but that he may proceed on broader her manufactures into Canada duty free. grounds and exercise the power of removal for acts showing either general or special unfitness. Thus the suggestion is made that it would be competent for the Govagain Mr. G. W. Ross differs from his Lib- ernor to remove the Mayor if the circumstances under which he obtained his ice stock convince the Governor that the opportunity to acquire it on favorable terms was afforded to the Mayor in consideration of a tacit understanding that the American action or influence in its behalf.

Ice Company was to benefit by his official Surmises of wrongdoing are readily indulged in, however, in these days of easy suspicion against public officers, but they should not be allowed to take the place of evidence; and the power of removal possessed by the Governor is a power which should never be exercised except upon proof of the most cogent character, clearly establishing the existence of a cause grave enough to be recognized as adequate by all fair-minded men.

Dolliver.

Congressman Dolliver of Iowa is a young statesman with a mouth which emits thunder or treacle, according to the needs of the occasion.

He is a man of words. He is likewise an him lovely.

Mr. DOLLIVER has served with credit and vociferousness in five Congresses. He has a career before him as well as a record behind him. In the natural course of events indicated by his personal qualities and by sound principles of political promotion he may become, if he lives and stays in politics, the Chairman of Ways and Means and the leader of the House Republicans.

He may go even beyond that. If it should become expedient to take another Speaker from the Iowa delegation, DOLLIVER would very likely be the man. He would look handsome in the place now occupied by Col. HENDERSON. His rulings could be heard in all parts of the chamber.

Or, again, when the veterans of Iowa Republicanism pass into well-earned and honorable retirement, what is more likely than that DOLLIVER should be transferred to the Senate by the votes of the legislators of his State? It is true that when GEAR and ALLISON go out there will be HENDERSON and HEPBURN and HULL and HEDGE and HAUGEN and a few more Iowa statesmen to claim precedence for the letter H, but who can say that DOLLIVER with his big D and his big voice would not be the successful one? Such is the legitimate prospect of future eminence and public usefulness that

THAN DOLLIVER. Loyal Supporters of the Chicago

stretches before the velvet eyes of Jona-

Platform in Full." Some of the Eastern Democrats who shy at Bryanism cannot or will not understand the absolute hopelessness of their efforts to escape from the Chicago platform and to induce the Kansas City Convention to escape from it. Col. BRYAN is always perfectly frank as to silver and the other beauties of the Chicago platform. should have been sufficient notice and warning to the Democrats who are not

Bryanites at heart. Perhaps that article was too long for them to read. Last week put the case in briefer compass. The United States Monetary League labors for the spread of Sixteen to One and has its propaganda headquarters at Kansas City. The following letter is addressed to the Vice-President of the

"LINCOLN, Neb., June 6, 1906. MR. J. L. WOODS MERRILL, Kansas City. Mo. "MY DEAR SIR: -Your favor at hand. I think it is a good thing to have the bimetallic people to hold their meeting previous to and at the same time of [sie] the loyal supporters of the Chicago platform in full. The more we have there representing these ideas the greater will be the enthusiasm for the cause.

"Yours very truly, W. J. BRYAN." Col. BRYAN holds that the Democratic National Convention will be composed of loyal supporters of the Chicago platform. The few disloyal supporters will be in an insignificant minority, and after all their worry and reluctance they will be compelled to support the Chicago platform. Their candidate seems brave enough however cowardly they may be.

The Addicks-Infested State.

A plain statement of the conditions affeeting the Republican party in Delaware will show that the only question there is between honest politics and compromise with apparent but not real expediency. The circumstance that this is a Presidential year does not obliterate facts.

Two contesting sets of delegates from Delaware will appear before the sub-committee on credentials of the Republican National Committee at Philadelphia to-day. One set represents the regular Republican organization of Delaware. The other set represents the so-called Union Republican party, which, translated, means J. EDWARD ADDICKS and his notorious, reckless and absolutely selfish purpose to force himself into the United States Senate.

The straight Republicans of Delaware have fought now for years against this ally of the Democrats. The readers of THE SUN are perfectly familiar with the long story of corruption and shame. They have seen ADDICKS throw elections over and over again into the hands of the Democrats, for spite or with cynical indifference to every consideration save his personal ambition. They have seen him contributing to the defeat of a Republican candidate for Governor, and to the election of a Democrat. They have seen him twice preventing the election of a Republican Senator. They have seen him conspiring with Democrats and Populists in the United States Senate to exclude from that body the Republican whom the Legislature had chosen. They have seen him assisting in a Democratic gerrymander of the State for his own benefit. They have seen him pile disgrace and evil repute so high on Delaware that the entire geographical area of that little Commonwealth seems scarcely sufficient to afford a base for the odious

pyramid. Now, ADDICKS, and ADDICKS alone, is the issue between the Republican organiza-

proposes to claim recognition at Philadelphia. If he should die, or be locked up, or transfer his personal operations in polities to some other State, there would not remain a single obstacle to the Republican party's assured and permanent control of Delaware. And yet he has the impudence to send his men to the National Convention of the Republican party and to ask it to put the seal of regularity upon him

and his record! The Republican organization of Delaware is right in resisting at any cost the persistent, pestilent, destructive self-promotion of Addicus There can be no compromise in such a battle. It is right in refusing to buy peace with him at the price he names, that is, his election to one of the two vacancies in the United States Senate which the next Legislature will have to fill. Its fight is the fight of honest Republicanism everywhere. Neither the Republican National Committee nor the Republican National Convention of 1900 can afford to pay blackmail to ADDICKS because this is a Presidential year.

The admission of the Addicks delegate would be not only a damaging surrender of principle, it would be also an act of political stupidity He has forced this issue. At the election two years ago the candidates of the regular Republican organization cast 5,484 votes for State Senators. The candidates of the so-called Union, or Addicks faction cast 3,238 votes.

The Republican National Convention of 1900 should follow the example of the National Convention of 1898. It should refuse squarely to lend itself to ADDICKS.

Union Baseball.

So far as the ideals of the national game are concerned, we are sorry that the players of the National League have formed a sort of labor union. As a sport, the game is actor, meaning a man who can act. His bound to suffer when a player is likely to be many friends admire him and women think kept at work by his influence in the union rather than by his ability on the field. But that is not the present question. The players are not in baseball for their health. It is their livelihood. They know their own business, and, like men in other trades, their right to form a union is indisputable.

As union men they are at unquestionable liberty to strike not at ball or umpire, but at their employers-if they want to, and, if they are able, to enforce their demands by sitting idle on the bench until they are complied with. But they must understand that their powers for united action end with the limits of peace. If the League magnates refuse to give the wages wanted by the players, the players mustn't deliberately arm themselves with bats and break the heads of other men willing to work for the magnates. That is riot, and criminal, and no self-respecting community will allow it.

The players have been trained in a very vicious school. The system of licensed rowdyism which the League allows without complaint is enough to incline any set of men employed by it to extreme violence when they think that violence is to serious. their interest. But the temptation to such action must be withstood. Let the peace be kept and the rights of other men preserved, whatever the fortunes of baseball under union auspices.

"What an opportunity is there to drink from the springs of true Democracy," says the Springfield Republican of the Democratic National Convention. This seems to be a complimentary reference to Col. JOE RICKEY of St Louis, the basis of whose springs of true Demoeracy is understood to be gin and limes. Doubtless the springs will not be sealed in Kansas City.

The baseball playing of Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Pennsylvania naturally attracts more competitors, yet the latter are skilful and of beating their big brothers. Certain small colleges seem to have a positive genius for baseball, Brown, Holy Cross and Georgetown, for instance. These habitually have populous institutions.

In my judgment we are entering upon a winning campaign. - The Hon. JAMES K. JONES.

In your what? cceptance reeks with language. In spite of the severity of the competition, the Sage of Nininger remains the best hurler at plutocracy. His remarks about "the troglodyte in his cavern, cracking the leg bones of his victim to extract the marrow for his cannibalistic feast" have the true ring and bang, and are worthy of CYCLONE DAVIS or of Col. BRYAN himself. We don't see, however, why an accomplished literary person like Mr. DONNELLY, should quote, perhaps, the four best-known lines in Mr. EMERSON's peetry and quote two of them wrong. Has he a cipher version with new readings?

The Paris Exposition-Stories of Hotel Charges Exaggerated-Other Libels.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems only fair to the people of France, and to that portion of the American people in doubt whether or not to visit the Paris Exposition, to correct the general false impression about it correct the general false impression about it which exists. Statements have been circulated in our press which are not only misleading but intrue. One of our so-called rockety papers in its present issue, after relating that Americans, owing to extertionate charges, are leaving Paris for other French summer resorts throws dust at what it calls the "alleged" Exposition.

As one who (with the exception of two weeks' absence in London) has been in Paris for the last two months, my experience of the so-called "extertionate" charges and the "alleged" exhibition, may be of interest to some of your readers.

called "extortionate" charges and the "alleged" exhibition, may be of interest to some of your readers.

During the months of March and April (before the exhibition opened) I was living at one of the largest and best known hotels in Paris, paying for my room on the fourth floor's frances per night. I could breakfast in the hotel (ooffee and rolls) for 1.50 francs; table d'hôt lunch for 5 francs accord yes, the fill lunch the exhibition had been advanced. My lunch usually cost me from 3 to 4 francs, and dinner from 5 francs, according to the wine.

To the ordinary American citizen, who, I will assume, goes to Paris on pleasure bent, these prices should not appear extortionate. Personally I felt that I was getting lull value for my money, and that I was not being robbed. True, some of the botels have raised their prices 50 and 100 per cent, but there are mostly of the class that is sure of a certain patronage from old guests and can afford to be independent of the casual visitor.

The libels on the exhibition itself are mostly undeserved. Some parts of it are not ready. Was ever an affair of this kind, at the opening? What there is to be seen will give the average visitor enough to do for months. The grounds, as we have been told, are not and the deep in dust or mud. according to the weather, but when I leit were as near to an earthly fairyland as one can expect to find in the second largest city in Europe. My advice to every one is to go to Paris and to go early. STAMEY G. GELLARD.

Georgia Method of Dealing With Objectionable City Officers.

From the Altiance Plow Boy. Four years ago the Mayor and Council of Buford elected a Marshal to spite the Plow Boy. who proved a failure. Then they said the city didn't contain any one "fit for Marshal," so they imported a cock-eyed coward from abroad, who, seeing the manifestations of hate that existed, undertook to make the Plow Boy "shut up." And, backed by the Mayor and Council, the big, overhearing, cowardly scoundrel gave its editor a great deal of trouble. As it had in all other instances, the Plow Boy told the truth about the cur, hence it came out victorious in all the fights, even to whipping the vagabond in a hand-to-hand combat.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

there. Assuming that their junction was ef-

fected, they had only twenty-five miles to

march to Leeuw Struit on the railway ten

miles north of Roodeval, and may very well

be the troops described by Gen. Kelly-Kenny as

coming from the north. The northern column

nay, however, have been sent from across the

Vaal; but in any case the facts should soon be

known officially. The Boer force that has

caused all the trouble on the British line of com-

nunications must be moving very light, in

Gen Buller has made substantial progress

volksrust at Joubert's farm, from where his

despatch announcing the evacuation of Laings

Nek by the Boers was sent. The abandonment

of his positions there by Gen. Christian Botha,

after Gen. Buller had crossed the Drakensberg,

was a foregone conclusion. The object of the ar-

mistice is now explained. The resistance offered

the British on their advance from Gans Viel

across the hills to Volksrust seems to have

been of a perfunctory kind, though there is

talk of stiff fighting with few casu illies, and

was merely meant to cover the retreat of the

pain body from Laings Nek on their way

north, probably toward Ermelo. The report

through Sweziland into the Transvaal

new denied. There was an intention it

seems to send one, and boats had

seen sent in tow of a British gunboat to make a

landing at Kosi Bay on the Zulu coast, but for

some reason the project was dropped. The

evacuation of Utrecht by the British some little

with the abandonment of the Swaziland ex

pedition, which may have been given up, not

the understanding regarding the use of native

territory for belligerent purposes, but also be

cause the Swazis themselves were opposed to it.

The reports from Lorenzo Marques purport-

ng to describe the state of things in the Trans-

byjously the mere echoes of current gossip at

vaal are not worth noticing, as they are

that place. What the effect of Gen. Buller's

advance into the Transvaal will have on

erable interest, as, if they are still

or their activity in another direction than the

present one. There are reports of surrenders

of burghers at different points, the most im-

portant being that near Ficksburgh which

The resignation of Mr. Schreiner as Prime

Minister of the Cape Colony Government indi-

cates a grave crisis in the political situation

THE DIME NOVEL

Reminiscences of an Old Beadle Reader

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

read with much interest the letter of Mr. Elns

who, it seems, was the author of some of "Bea

dle's Dime Novels." I certainly do not think

any the less of Mr. Ellis for having contributed

to that series; for, although that class of litera

ture was not looked upon with favor by most

parents, it was deservedly popular with the

There were a good many Indians killed in

those novels, very many white ma dens rescued

from savage foes, and rather more narrow es-

capes for trappers and scouts than one would

be apt to read of in authentic history. But the

men were brave and all the women were vir-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your re

cent editorial on Beadle's was timely in these

days of literary decadence. It startled from

the gray caverns of memory thoughts long

others the responses in THE SUN go to show.

It was a particular pleasure to read in yester-

day's issue one from the author of the "Hunter's

From the Baltimore American.

Maud Muller—the Maudle who raked the hay And gazed at the Judge on the summer day.

And, thanks to good Whittier's rhyming pen. Gave chances for parodies to other men-

Maud Muller for that was her maiden name-Her married cognomen is unknown to fame.

Bables in satin and bables in silk. And bables to advertise "Raisemright's Milk."

Babies that giggled and babies that cried— Twas ther that the Judge by fair Maudle was

And Maudie—the Maudie who charmed in her youth-Exhibited triplets in her dainty booth.

Three triplets (why, certainly, there would be three)-and Maudie, née Muller, all proudly stood she.

The Judge was all dignity, partly and slow. For he was a judging this infantile show.

NEW YORK, June 11.

dormant, and that it was highly appreciated by

shores of beautiful lakes and

boys, and I believe never did them any harm.

there, the consequences of which may be

however, needs official confirmation.

weil in hand, they may find scope

fortunes of the burgher forces in

Free State is a matter of consid-

only because it would have been a violation of

ime ago was probably not remotely connected

British column being on its way

oulk of the force in the Free State.

According to the last accounts the British communications north of Kroonstad have been East. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After restored. A body of British troops moving down from the north had reached Bonings a re idence of nearly thirty years in Japan and China I may say that your conception of the Spruit, about midway between Kroonstad and situation is correct, in so far as events can be Roodeval, yesterday, and Gen. Knox comwatched from a distance. The writer has remanding at the former place was to n ove out a: d attempt to intercept the Boers who were recently pointed out the approach of the drama tiring before the force at Honings Spruit. Where now set on the boards with Ch na as the theatre. the British column from the north came from Permit me to enlarge upon the leading actors. is not stated, but it might pos ibly be the The signs of the news from the Orient point o an approaching conflict which may involve united forces of Gens. Methuen and Colville, who have not been heard of since the 7th, that is Thursday. On that day the former was said to be fighting nort of Vechtkop ten miles from Heilbron, on his road to join Gen. Colville

all the great Powers. At present it is still a game of diplomacy, with Russia holding the trump eards. The trouble began when Japan suddenly revealed her strength in the war with hina. The land of teahouse and geisha took the whole world by surprise, and was deservedly applauded by all nations save one whom the new Power was a very unpleasant revelation Russia, then, was not able to restrain Japanese ambition. She invoked the aid of France and Germany, an alliance which Japan was unable to resist. After the first outburst of passionate indignation had passed the Japanse felt that a struggle with Russia was unavoidable, and with characteristic patriotism began which case they will probably be able to clude her preparations. Secretly and silent v sacrithe British marching troops that compose the fices were made; not an alien could find out what was going on, even though the world at large knew that every penny of the Chinese in and yesterday evening was four miles north of demnity went toward the increase and perfecting of navy and army. How long could the contest be postponed? That was the question constantly in the minds of the leaders. Japan could not wait until the Siberian railway is finished, for Russia's everwhelming resources would then be at her disposal, and the odds would be insuperable. So Japan decided to face the issue this year, and Corea was selected as the battleground.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

Russia had watched Japan sleeplessly, and, although unable to secure the facts, had enough intimation to guess at the truth. If the struggle focused in Corea, she would be at a disadvantage and might suffer a severe loss of prestige For Japan's navy largely exceeds that of Russia in Oriental waters, and, even with an army of 150,000 men in the Far East, Japan could without difficulty place three men for could without difficulty place three men for every one of Russia into the field. Russia, therefore, chose to precipitate the conflict, but on a field of her own selection. Three months ago the so-called "Boxers" were first heard of; it is now well-known that these men were encouraged by the Empress's or reactionary party, but it is not so generally accepted that the disturbance was fomented by a foreign Power. Russia desired the possession of Pekin, but was not prepared to face the outaccepted that the disturbance was fomented by a foreign Power. Russia desired the possession of Pekin, but was not prepared to face the outery which would necessarily follow from other Powers interested in China. That country was not able to suppress the disorder. What more natural than that the Empress should be made to request the assistance of Russia when Pekin and the Taku forts, at the mouth of the Peho River, could be occupied by Russian troops; to the world at large Russia could pose as the suppressor of disorder, and if Japan objected, as she was sure to do, Russia would affect right-ous indignation and at the same time secure a foothold from which she could not be ousted. The Taku forts, manned by Russian soldiers, would be simply impregnable, since even the British and French troops (1800 had great difficulty in effecting a landing through the mud flats when the forts were defended by Chinese coolies, Japan could not, under these circumstances, destatch troops to any point in the Gulf of Pechili near mough to the capital, since her transports would be constantly threatened by the Russian fleet from Port Arthur, and, besides, her communication with the invading army might at any time be interrupted by the

same fleet.
This, then, is the situation to-day. Mr. De Giers, the Ambassador of the Czar of all the Russias at Pekin, is bringing every pressure to bear upon the Empress to invoke his assistance. This will require the landing of a Russian force, small in number, but overwhelming as to the troops at the immediate disposal of the other Powers, save Japan. If allowed to land, the majority will never leave the Taku forts, except under threat of war by the other interested Powers. Japan will protest and probably take Powers, Japan will protest and probably take up arms: but she is placed at such a disadvantage that Russia can wear her out by playing a waiting game. China's disintegration and absorption by Russia dates from the day when the Cossacks land at Take.

R. VAN BERGEN.

AMBASSADOR CLAYTON HERE.

His Official Experience in Mexico Shows the Evil Effect of Free Silver.

Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, United States Ambassador to the Republic of Mexico. was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday He is on leave of absence. He said that his replot was always laid out of doors, on the breezy lations, official and social, at the Mexican capiattention than that of some of their smaller prairie, in the mountains and forests, or on the tal had been extremely pleasant. There was both peoples toward each other, he said, and a out sowing the seeds of disease in it. All the continued enlargement, both in volume and variety, of commerce between the two repub-

variety, of commerce between the two republics.

On the trip northward Gen. Clayton said that he detected nothing unfavorable to the reelection of President McKinley. Touching the currency question he said:

"One of the greatest evils of the free coinage of silver in Mexico arises from the fluctuations in value. For example, duging one year of my residence there the value of the Mexican silver dollar, when compared with the American dollar, ranged from 40 to 48 cents. One can readily see how difficult it must be for merchants and business men who purchase abroad to transact business under such conditions."

Speaking of the business of the American Embassy in Mexico, Gen. Clayton said that it had increased to such an extent that its volume was not exceeded now by that of London, Paris or Berlin.

men were brave and all the women were virtuous. The heroes were men of physical streagth and moral cleanness, like the knights of old, only these were American knights. I done those were American knights. I done those were almerican knights. I done those were almerican knights. I done those how one of those dime novels would impress me to-day, from a literary standpoint, but I am inclined to think that some of them would be tretty good reading, especially the earlier ones in the Beadle series. I would like to see some of those old reddishvellow covers once more and renew my youth in pensing what was between them. I remember the titles Mr. Ellis speaks of: "Seth Jones" and "The Hunter's Cabin;" and out of a forgotten corner of my mird comes another, "Malaska, the Indian Wife of the White Hunter." I do not now recall any of the deeds of Malaska, or the characteristics of her palefaced husband; but I will warrant there was a lot said-about hunting and fishing and paddling cances, and that there were descriptions of rushing rivers and foaming falls and grand old forests; all of which make good reading for boys from ten to seventy years of age. I have had such bad fack in loaning books that I seldom borrow one; but if any one has one of those early copies of Beadle's Dime Novels I would like to read it by the light of a faintly flickering lamp, locked in my room after everybody else had gone to bed; and then go te sleep with it under my pillow and dream of Indians and wirewams and campfires. Passaic, N. J., June 10. Ariture F. Rice. CITY CLUB ON CHARTER REVISION. Would Have the Mass of Details Amendable by the Municipal Assembly.

The City Club, which had a hearing recently before the Charter Revision Commission, has, through its council, presented in writing its views as to amendments of the Charter. The council holds that in order to satisfy effectively the desire of citizens for home rule in New York the provisions of the Charter, with such amendments as the commission agrees to propose, should be divided into two classes: (1), grants of general power, and (2), specific provisions which are in reality only municipal ordinances more or less completely codified, and that the latter should be alterable by the Municipal Assembly. The council also recommends the extension of the Mayor's power of removal throughout his entire term; the abolition of one house of the Municipal Assembly and the election of at least some of the members of the remaining body on the general ticket for the whole city; numicipal ownership and control of water supply, and of wharves and decks; a single-headed Police Commission and the separation of the Bareau of Elections from the Police Department. council holds that in order to satisfy effectively

latives New Led by a Half-Brother of the

day's issue one from the author of the "Hunter's Cabin," for I remember that while undergoing an education some forty years ago, and subject to considerable strictness, one of the students made a visit to a neighboring city for the purpose of visiting a surgeon. He returned much increased in bulk and weight. When he stripped the "Hunter's Cabin" fell to me. I think I read it eight times before passing it on. Why I remember one character, a Dutchman, who could have ended any war single handed. In one fight there being some sixteen Indians left after he had expended all his bullets, he just waited till they got in line and then fired his ramrod, stringing the whole gang. I appeal to the author if this isn't so.

I have often wished for that book, but, alast the whole series has gone the way of the Alexandrian Library, and more's the pity, posterity is indifferent.

New York, June 11. Late Chief Mat Salleb. SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.-Advices from Labuan, North Borneo, to the Japanese news-Kudst by natives under Mat Saler, a halfbrother of the late notorious repel chief, Mat-Salleh. The Government magazine and a Maxim gun were captured by the rebels and two of the British North Borneo constabulary were killed and seven wounded. Twenty-five Chinege were killed and the suburbs of the town were entirely destroyed. The attack was due to the general dissatisfac-tion among the natives with the rule of the British Chartered Company. brother of the late notorious rebel chief, Mat

EXPORTS FOR MAY.

An Increase of \$7,538,488 in the Four Chief

Articles Over Last Year's Record. WASHINGTON, June 12. - The value of the four principal articles of domestic exports in the nonth of May was \$7,954,529, an increase of \$7,538,488 over those for May, 1899. Of the in-57,385,485 Over those for may, resp. to the crease breadstuffs furnished 33,437,492; cotton. \$2,152,584, mineral oils, \$1,534,098, and provisions, \$411,494. For the eleven months ended May 31 the exports of those articles were valued as \$712,109,472, an increase of \$44,603,127, compared with those of a like period of the previous fiscal war.

Brooklyn yesterday afternoon (Sunday) visiting friends residing near Halsey street and Throop avenue. When I left them I waited on the street corner thirtyfive minutes by the watch before a street car came along labeled "New York via Bridge." How much time had clapsed before I began to wait since such a time had clapsed before I began to wait since such a
car had passed I have no means of knowing. While
I was waiting five cars has sed labelled "Fulton Ferry"
For some occult reason—goodness knows what—good
Brooklynites, I infer, prefer to patronize the ferry on
Sunday rather than the bridge.
I had thought of buying a house in Brooklyn—
some day—but this experience deters me. It would
take too long to get away—on Sugalays via the
Bridge. Moreover, it would make a bad man of me.
Waiting makes a man swear.
NEW YORK, June 11.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRAW.

A Man to Be Made Out of It to Beat Silver

Observations by a Recent Traveller in the From the Mamphia Commercial-Appeal. The conspiracy that was hatched up against silver by the Eastern Democrats, former goldbugs and those who have not too much love for Bryan has been referred to in these columns heretofcre. A man of straw will be raised labeled "imperialism," and this will be assailed for the purpose of detracting from the silver question. "Imperialism" is to be the battle

> have of throwing dust in the eyes of the people whom they look upon as unsophisticated. They know that it matters not a baubee what goes in the Kansas City platform on the subject of expansion; the inevitable cannot be prevented and the irrevocable cannot be recalled. They know that expansion, which they are pleased to term "imperialism," is an accomplished fact and that they might just as well resolve against or "view with alarm" the rings of Saturn, or the recent solar eclipse, as against The wheels of destiny move slowly but they never turn back or reverse their motion Hence in order to win people away from the real question - the question of financial reform, they propose developing a factitious issue

cry. This is the way these smart goldbugs

and by a process of political necromancy make black appear white. This was not the original object of these worthies. Their first plan was to throw silver overboard and Bryan with it. They wanted to get rid of both. They were uneasy in the presence of either. They thought by degrading silver they would dethrone Bryan, but they found that Bryan meant silver and silver meant Bryan, and that to abandon one would be to abandon the other. But the people would abandon neither and the conspirators were foiled.

They are now contending, according to our Washington correspondence, that the Democratic party "never advocated an unlimited increase in money, but only such increase as would restore prices to their old normal level and keep them there." This contention, in the face of the fact that the Chicago platform, which they claim to indorse and the principles of which they declare they will not abandon, contains a plank demanding "the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation." This shows the insincerity of these conspirators. They would make the Democratic party ridiculous by declaring against expansion in order to shelve silver. The country will not fall into the trap.

GEN. LUDLOW REPLIES TO CRITICS. An Indignant Protest Telling What Army Officers Have Done in Havana

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Gen. William Ludlow former Military Governor of Havana, is very indignant over the published criticisms of the sanitary and other military departments in liavana. He has prepared a statement in reply to these accurations and refers specifically to a letter written from Havana and printed in several Western papers. He says:

"The streets and cafés of Havana are chrontcally rife with the vilest gossip on the part of those, native and imported, with personal or other grievances against Americans and each other, and this oral garbage has been gathered up and spread broadcast through the American press in the form of irresponsible allegations of gross forms of dishonesty on the part of of ficers of the army who have established their honorable records in the service and were intrusted with the gravest administrative dutice and responsibilities in Cuba. These officers have been engaged since Jan. 1, 1899, in arduous labors of the utmost importance, the prosecution of which involved daily perils greater than those of battle, and have achieved results that have commanded universal admiration and should be the legitimate cause of pride and congratulation to every patriotic American. Their work in great part accomplished, they now find themselves placarded as cheap and vulgar swindlers and blackmailers.

"The conduct of affairs in the city and in the Derartment of Havana since the American occupation has no dark corners or concealments, and has nothing to fear from the most searching investigation. For every dollar of expenditure there are estimates, vouchers, accounts and reports of record. Showing clearly their purpose, their validity and their value."

After replying in detail to the criticisms, Gen.

After replying in detail to the criticisms, Gen. Ludlow says:

"The redemption of Bavana has been effected in the course of a single year and the city made cleaner than Washimston or any other I know of. The future interests of Havana and the island of Cuba generally have thereby been profoundly modified, since it has been established that the conditions of living in Cuba can be made as safe and satisfactory as those of our own Southern seacoast. In addition, the United States has been freed from the perils of frequent epidemics, which when they occurred cost fifteen or twenty millions in loss of life and paralysis of business. "The deaths in 1898 in Havana numbered

ness.

"The deaths in 1898 in Havana numbered 21.252 among a population estimated at 250,000. The corresponding rate of mortality was 85 per thousand. In the first month of the American occupation, January, 1899, this was reduced to 67, and by December, 1899, to 27 per thousand. The decrease continued until for April, 1909, it was less than 24 per thousand. The reduction of 40 per thousand in a single year represents among a population of over 240,000 a saving of nearly 10,000 lives, and the work is still a progress.

"In addition to this general result, there has been effected a practically complete removal of the dread of yellow fever as an obscure and uncontrollable epidemic disease, since it has been effected a practically complete removal of the dread of yellow fever as an obscure and uncontrollable epidemic disease, since it has been demonstrated by the work done in Havana that it can be entirely cradicated by sanitation as an epidemic fatality.

"It is but rarely in a century that the opportunity offers for the accomplishment of such conspicuous and indisputably valuable results and it is almost in redible, in the light of these facts, that Americans should be found willing to prostitute their journalistic privileges and responsibilities by seeking to convert an honorable chapter of American history into a disgraceful and scandalous record, the falsity of which is susceptible of immediate and conclusive demonstration."

ienater Cushman K. Davis Lectures on the

Great Change in Our Diplomacy.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The foreign relations of the United States, increase of trade and expansion of territory, the opportunity in the Pacific, the duty and destiny of this country were dwelt upon at length this afternoon by United States Senator Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, before the members of the alumni of the University of Pennsylcountry have recently assumed increased importance. They have also become more than ever the subject of popular concern and decision. Diplomacy is now controlled by public opinion, and it is necessary now that the Senate, the treaty approving power, shall act with all the wisdom that can be obtained through the best advice and instruction. The universities of the country, he said, are pre-eminently qualified to assist in this duty, and he declared that it is one of the most reassuring facts of our time that the schools, not only the professors and students, but also those who have graduated from them to the great university of life, are now impre-sing themselves so decisively upon the conduct of foreign relations. portance. They have also become more than

LABOR QUESTIONS IN HAWAII.

Employers Discussing Changes Made by the Territorial Act.

Hoxelulu, June 5, via San Fancisco, June 12. Sugar planters and other employers of labor are holding a convention here to consider questions raised by the Territorial act. All contracts for labor made since Aug. 12, 1898, are abrogated by the act and the penal enforcement of contracts made prior to that time is abolished. The convention is being held

behind closed doors.

One of the conclusions arrived at is to inaugurate a passbook system among plantation laborers. Each laborer will have a passbook containing a record of his services and on leaving one plantation he will not be enaployed on a state of the services and on leaving one plantation he will not be enaployed on the services. another except upon producing this pass another except upon producing this pass The question of importing labor for pl tions from Porto Rico is receiving much it is meeting with considerable tions from Forto Rice is receiving much atten-tion, but is meeting with considerable oppo-sition. There is public hostility to the plan. Nearly one-quarter of a million dollars in dividends was paid out last week by the differ-ent sugar plantations. As more is to be paid on June 15, the record by July 1 will be the largest in the history of the islands. But